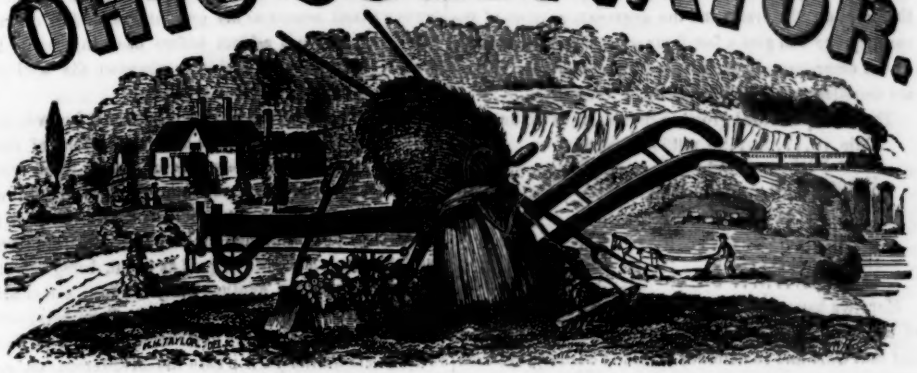
OHIO CULTIVATOR.



Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture and Domestic Economy.

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Address M. B. BATEHAM, Columbus, O.

Agricultural Fairs in Ohio, 1849.

Medina county, at	Medina,	Sept. 26th and 27th.
Clinton "	Wilmington,	Oct. 17, 18 and 19th.
Trumbull "	Warren,	Sept. 25, 26 and 21th.
Ross "	Chillicothe,	Oct. 5th and 6th.
Licking "	Newark,	Oct. 3d and 4th.
Knox "	Mt. Vernon,	Sept.———
Portage "	Ravenna,	———
Mahoning "	Canfield,	Oct. 2d and 3d.
Geauga "	Burton,	Sept. 19th and 20th.
Ashtabula "	Jefferson,	Sept. 13th.

☞A number of other County Societies have published premium lists without naming the time and place for the Fair. We particularly request some one of our friends to send us information respecting any Societies not given above. It is probable that the prevalence of the cholera, or the *fear* of its prevalence, will deter many Societies from holding meetings and Fairs.

☞*New York State Agricultural Fair* at Syracuse, Sept. 11, 12 and 13th,

Wheat Crop of Ohio and other States.

We have taken considerable pains to obtain reliable information in regard to the wheat crop of this and other States; and the harvest being now about over, we are able to give a pretty correct estimate of its character.

The accounts given in our last, of the disastrous failure of the wheat crop throughout all of southern Ohio have been more than confirmed by letters and papers received during the past two weeks. We regret also, to state that our hopes respecting the more northern wheat growing counties of Ohio, have not been confirmed, except in part. A letter from a well informed friend, in *Stark* county, assures us that the wheat crop of that region, will not exceed *one-half* an average yield—although it looked very promising up to almost the time of cutting. In *Wayne* county, our letters state the crop may be put down at about two-thirds an average yield. In Richland and Huron we gather from the reports, about one-half, or two-thirds of a full crop has been harvested. In Henry county, and some others, in the north west corner of the State, the wheat is said to be good, though comparatively little is raised. From all that we gather, therefore we set it down, as our opinion, that the wheat crop of Ohio, is not over *one-third* of a full average yield. This will be only about enough for home consumption and for seed.

In other States, we have already shown that Indiana and Kentucky, and the western portions of Pennsylvania and Virginia, have shared with us in the loss of their wheat crop. But east of the mountains in Pennsylvania Virginia, Maryland, &c., the crop is said to be full an average one; and the recent accounts from New York, indicate above an average crop in that State. In Upper Canada and in Michigan also, the crop is very good—full an average, if not better. In Illinois most

accounts speak favorably of the crop—only a few counties seem to have suffered.

Now, in order to furnish data, on which to base an opinion in regard to the effects of the partial failure of the crop, on the prices and the aggregate surplus of the country, we will give a few figures based on the estimates of the commissioner of patents for the past year, which are doubtless not far from correct.

The principal wheat growing States, are as follows:

Ohio	20	million bushels.
New York	15	" "
Pennsylvania	15	" "
Virginia	12	" "
Michigan	10	" "
Indiana	8	" "
Illinois	5	" "
Maryland	5	" "

Here we have eight States, producing ninety millions of bushels. Suppose one-half this amount to be surplus, and that Ohio and Indiana are excluded entirely, we then withdraw nearly one-third of the amount. This would no doubt materially affect prices. But if we suppose, as is probably the case, that the crop of New York and Michigan is considerably better than last year, and add the whole of this increase to their amount of surplus, and also take into the account a very large amount of old wheat on hand, we shall find reason to conjecture, that the deficiency will perhaps not be materially felt, and no very great advance of price will take place.

Wheat Crop and Culture---Best Varieties.

The recent failure of our wheat crop by rust and insects, has afforded opportunity to observing farmers for gaining much valuable knowledge in reference to wheat growing; and we trust this knowledge will be made generally available for the purpose of introducing such improvements as will tend to lesson the chances for similar failures hereafter.

In almost every neighborhood, some wheat fields measurably escaped both insects and rust. Now we want to urge upon our readers, the importance of their carefully noting all the particulars in reference to such fields —especially the nature and condition of the soil, its elevation and exposure, the mode of tillage, time and manner of sowing, and last, but not least, the variety or kind of wheat. These and any other facts that may tend to throw light on this subject, if carefully and extensively observed and published, cannot fail to prove of immense public advantage. We hope, therefore, that quite a number of our intelligent and patriotic correspondents will promptly favor us with communications, giving the results of their observations on these points. Remember it is the simple *facts* we desire, rather than *opinions* or *theories* based thereon.

We have already received several communication of this kind, which we intend to use along with many others expected in our next.

In reference to *varieties* of wheat, we would state, that in nearly all parts of the country, it appears that the *Mediterranean* has done the best. Perhaps, however, other *early* kinds as the Alabama, Virginia, &c., have done as well under similar circumstances—and these we believe are considered of better quality for market than the Mediterranean. We ask further information on this point. We also suggest to farmers, that it is not in the least probable, that we shall often experience so disastrous a wheat season as the present one, and in districts where the crop has seldom before been injured by the rust, it may not be advisable to abandon the well tried and hitherto most profitable kinds.

Col. Medary of this city, it is generally known, cultivates several early varieties of wheat. One of these, called by him the reed straw, has for two or three years past, ripened earlier than any other within our knowledge; and many other farmers have procurred of it for seed. This year, although quite early, Col. M. informs us, the berry is not quite as good as usual, being slightly injured by rust; and another early variety, called Missouri, a bearded variety with brown chaff and berry—has turned out better than any other with him. Both these varieties are a little earlier than the Mediterranean, and of better quality for market or for flour. He offers to furnish either kind for seed, to those who desire—at $1,25 to $1,50 per bushel.

Long Wooled Sheep.

Owing to the comparative low price of fine wool, a considerable interest has been recently evinced in favor of a breed of sheep, that would clip a heavier and more profitable fleece, than the Merino and Saxon breeds have afforded. In making this change, it would be well for those interested in the business, to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the respective merits of the most celebrated breeds of mutton sheep, and their adaptation to the various soils and climates found in the most noted sheep growing regions of our country.

The breeding of a profitable flock of sheep, is now admitted on all hands to be a *science* that only few engaged in the business understand. It is truly a paltry business, to be the owner of a stunted flock of so called Merino or Saxon sheep, that produce an average of two pounds per fleece, and a carcass of mutton, averaging some ten or twelve pounds per quarter. Yet it does not follow, that growing fine wool is unprofitable, and that it would be to the interests of our farmers generally, to introduce long wooled sheep in the place of the best flocks that are noticed for the production of a fine staple of wool. The growers of fine wool should not rest satisfied with their success in breeding a superior description of Merino sheep, until an average throughout their entire flock of *four pounds* of clean washed wool, be obtained per fleece. Such a result as this may with care in breeding, and in summer and winter feeding, be obtained with much less difficulty, than might be supposed by those who are unacquainted with the success that has attended the efforts of the wool growers of Vermont, and some other portions of New England.

Our purpose at this time is to show that long wooled sheep may under certain conditions be found more profitable for an Ohio farmer, than the smaller carcassed, fine wooled sheep. But it must not be inferred that we are opposed to the improvement of fine wool, or even favor the opinion that the business at present rates of value, is not as profitable as breeding long wooled sheep, unless

a reliable market can be had for good quality of mutton.

The great mass of the people of this country, are not partial to mutton, which may be accounted for mainly, upon the ground, that the breed of sheep that generally prevail, do not afford a quality of mutton, that would find a sale at any price in the markets of the Old World, where mutton is the most popular, and finest flavored meat used. When proper steps are taken, to secure the introduction of the best breeds of mutton sheep, it is fair to infer that this wholesome and nutritious article of diet, will become as highly valuable in America as in any portion of the world.

Long wooled sheep and a superior quality of mutton are generally associated together, and the breeds that would be best adapted to Ohio, are found combining those too qualities, in the highest possible state of excellence, in England. Strange as it may appear, there are in that country some thirty different breeds of long wooled sheep, that are owned by the farmers respectively, in various counties, or localities presenting peculiar geological features and characteristics. A few enterprising citizens in almost every State in the Union may be found, who have taken much pains in selecting and importing the finest specimens of long wooled sheep, that could be procured; and by judicious crossings, and by occasional fresh importations, a race of mutton sheep may with a trifling expense be propagated in the west, that will be quite equal to any that can be met with in the Old World. The three breeds of English sheep, that are at present in Ohio are, the Cotswolds, the Leicesters, and the Downs. A brief account of those breeds, as well as of the Cheviots might not be found uninteresting to some of our readers.

The Cotswold breed, are most highly esteemed in the middle counties of England, and unlike some of the other distinct races of sheep, prefer a hilly district, to a low rich level country. They are also large, and have an abundant fleece, and the wool considering its long staple, is soft mellow, and is highly prized in the manufactures. The improved Oxfordshire sheep, and Hampshire Downs, owe much of their excellence to a cross with the improved Cotswolds. The mutton is considered by epicures, to be superior in flavor and excellence to any of the long wooled varieties of British sheep.

The New Leicester, is a breed of sheep which was moulded into its present form, by the superior skill of Bakewell. In point of symetry and early aptitute to fatten, no race of sheep will compare with them. The average weight of fleece is 6 lbs., and a two year old fat wether, will in an average of cases weigh 30 lbs. per quarter. The quality and general texture of the mutton, though good, would not be considered quite equal to some of the other improved breeds, by the people of this country, for the simple reason that the fat is thickly spread over the ribs, and distributed among the muscles and externally, and less within the body and around the kidneys, than most of other breeds. The meat of the Leicesters is tender and juicy, but when compared with the Cheviots, Downs and other black faced breeds, that have so justly become celebrated for the superiority of their mutton, it must be considered insipid, by all who are good judges. As the Leicesters come early to maturity, so also may they be considered short lived, and hence they should not be kept after arriving to the age of six or seven years. They are somewhat tender in constitution, but when crossed upon native stock, or even upon the fine wooled breeds, they would be found to withstand a rigorous climate. The pure breeds would be well adapted to the rich and level lands of this State, and would be found to be much more hardy and less liable to disease here than in their native country.

South Downs are also an upland breed of sheep, with black faces and legs. The mutton is superior to that of all other breeds, (except the small Welsh sheep, which owing to their diminutive size would be considered worthless in this country) and the wool in point of fineness and weight of fleece is only second in quality to the improved Merino breed of sheep. South Down wethers will average 30 lbs of mutton per quarter, and about five pounds of wool per fleece. The wool is worth for the manufacture of fine worsted goods, owing to its scarcity in the country, quite as much as that of the second rate quality of Merino wool. Owing to the superiority of the mutton over all other breeds of sheep, a much higher price could doubtless be obtained for it, than what could be had for mutton of other breeds, and on these accounts, the introduction of the improved South Downs, will prove a great acquisition to the farmers of Ohio.

In determining the comparative merits of long and fine wooled sheep, it is only necessary to add, that so long as there is a good and reliable market for long wool, for combing purposes, will the business of growing a long staple of wool be the most profitable. Two pounds of long wool can be grown at about the same price that would be required to produce a pound and a half of fine wool, and about the same difference exists in the value of wool, in favor of the fine short staple over the long coarse article. The advantage in long wool is all in favor of the mutton, and the question to be decided in choosing a breed of sheep, is whether a reliable profitable market can, or cannot be had for the mutton.

The Cheviots sheep are found principally on the hills of Scotland, and those that seperate that country from England. They have black faces and legs, short medium fine wool, and the quality of the mutton is superior, though the flavor is not quite equal to the Downs and Welsh breeds. This breed would be found well adapted for the hilly portions of this State, and the wool will find a ready market in the east, for the manufacture of mouselin de laines and other fine fabrics of worsted goods.

Shoeing Horses.—At a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, some time since, Professor Sewel remarked, that he freqdently found old horses shod with a layer of leather, forming an artificial sole between the hoof and the shoe, recovering from severe affections causing injury to the hoof—such, for instance, as contraction, brittleness, and cracks, or even diseases of the foot itself, as thrushes, corns, cankers, etc., and permanently regain their original elasticity and firmness.

"It is better to be alone than in bad company.

PROFITS OF AGRICULTURE---USE OF MARL.

Under the above caption, in the American Farmer for July, Edmund Ruffin, Esq., the celebrated author of a work on calcareous manures, has given a very elaborate account of farming expenses and profits on a farm consisting of 750 acres of arable land. The farm in question was purchased in 1843, at $17 per acre, and like much of the land in Eastern Virginia, had been so thoroughly exhausted by improvident management, that it no longer paid its previous owner for the cost of cultivation. Mr. Ruffin selected this farm, in preference to others, because the mansion, the buildings for the hands, and barns were of a superior description, and the original quality of the soil, in an eminent degree suited his taste, for farming purposes. On the adjoining farm, an inexhaustible supply of marl of the richest quality, lay so near the surface of the ground, as to admit of being removed without difficulty and before completing the purchase, the privilege of drawing this manure to an unlimited extent was secured, without which, Mr. R. would not been willing to have paid one-half the estimated value of the property. This powerful fertilizer, then must in reality be viewed as the instrument by which the improvements in the main, were to be effected.

The marl contained 40 per cent. of carbonate of lime, and was applied to the land at the rate of from 200 to 500 heaped bushels per acre. It also had a sufficient quantity of gypsum, by reason of which the application of that manure on the crops, rarely if ever had any perceptible effect after the land had been marled.

During the five years that Mr. R. has been in possession of the *Marlbourne farm*, as he is pleased to style it, 276,613 bushels of marl have been drawn to it from the adjoining lot, making an average of 370 bushels per acre. Corn, wheat, clover for hay and pasturage, then wheat after clover, appears to be the order of rotation observed, which gives in periods of six years, two crops of wheat, from each field, or in other words in six years there would be 1500 acres of wheat grown, without diminishing the power of the soil in giving an increased yield. As proof of this statement, it is only necessary to mention the increased yield of wheat during the years 1845 '46, '47 and '48, the previous year, the land for wheat having been summer fallowed and marled. The yield throughout the entire crop of wheat, in 1845, was 14 bushels per acre, in 1846 it was 11 bushels, in 1847 it was nearly 16 bushels, and in 1848 it was upwards of 20 bushels per acre; and all the other crops increased at the same rate.

Accompanied with the report are six tables, occupying a page each in the American Farm , which afford a clear exposition of the expenditures and receipts of Mr. Ruffins farming operations. As a simple, though comprehensive method of keeping farm accounts, those tables would doubtless be highly prized by many of our readers, but the great space they would occupy, deters us from publishing them. Every item of investment made during the five years is charged against the farm, allowing a handsome salary to the superintendent or manager, and the other side of the sheet shows the net receipts, including the increased value of live stock, farm and other appendages. The most critical accountant, in examining the records before us, would not be able to find any discrepencies in the mode of keeping the accounts for and against the *Marlbourn* farm; and notwithstanding its great length, we should have been tempted to have published the tables, as a guide for our farmers in keeping accounts, if it had not been, that items like the following, "*slaves* employed at farm labor," "food for young *slaves* under working age," frequently occuring through them might be offensive to such of our northern readers as may have sensitive feelings on the subject of slavery.

In table VI, the net products for the five years operation are summed up, and a statement of the annual per centage is given. As this table will occupy but little space, we give it entire.

TABLE VI.

Net Products summed up and statement of annual per centage.

For	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.
The ascertained yearly products.... (as stated in table IV.).....	$2184 20	$4599 82	$6031 20	$8634 20	$8336 67
Add to each the fifth part of Surplus Fund of accumulated value, $1769,79, (V.).....	354 00	354 00	354 00	354 00	354 00
Total products for each year.....	2538 29	4953 82	6385 20	8988 40	8690 67
Deduct expenses, (table III.) exclusive of interest on capital.....	2612 52	2716 88	2839 81	2597 16	2880 61
Leaves balances of loss or profit....	Loss $74 23	Profit 2236 94	3545 39	6391 24	5810 06
Which on the respective capitals for each year.....	$27,985 00	$27,407 00	$27,670 00	$27,962 00	$28,900 00
Is the interest, per cent. of.....	Loss $0 27	Profit $8 16	$12 81	$22 80	20 10
And the general average of net profit on the vested capital, is $12,87 on the $100, yearly, for the whole term of five rears—exclusive of all increased value of capital in land or laboring slaves.					

The reader is doubtless surprised at the rapid increase of profits exhibited in the foregoing table, and would almost be willing to charge a considerable portion of the success to the circumstance, that the labor was perform-

ed by slaves. This, however, has nothing to do with the profit and loss view of the case, for during the first year, the receipts did not meet the expenditures, and in fact, the products of the farm did not pay the costs attending them. The same class of laborers were employed during the entire period of five years, and it will be seen after the first year, that the annual profits on the investments increased at a rapid ratio up to a point that would be deemed by most men, incredible, when the inferior character of the soil is taken into account. The same farm cultivated with ordinary skill, would have beggared its proprietor, although it was worked by slaves, and therefore the success is clearly attributable to the superior management exhibited on the farm, and especially to the free application of calcareous manure.

Mr. R. has written more on the subject of marl as a manure than all the other American writers on agriculture put together; and during the past twenty years has been instrumental in reclaiming more waste land, by the use of marl and clover, than any other agricultural reformer of which we have any knowledge. We heartily wish that he may be as successful in his future efforts, in improving the agriculture of his country, as have characterised his past exertions. *

Muck Manure---Its Value and best Mode of Application.

A correspondent residing at New Lexington, desires some information on the subject of muck manure. A neighbor of his, has a large body of made earth, which lies along a small stream that passes through his farm being six feet in depth, seven rods in width and a half mile in length. The soil on the lands adjoining, is of a thin white oak clay, and he is desirous of improving its texture and fetilizing properties by the application of the extensive vegetable deposits found bordering on the stream.

There are many modes of converting peat mould, into valuable manure, and among the cheapest and most efficient, of which we have any practical knowledge, is that of carting this material into the stock yards and spreading it evenly over the surface, as a foundation for the manure. This work may be done, during the summer and autumn months, so as the entire mass may become dry and packed by the horned cattle, sheep, swine, &c., before the fall rains set in. The straw from the grain crops that are thrashed in the early part of the season, should form a covering for the mould, and the cattle during the winter months should be fed and confined as much as possible in the yards, so that the manure heap would have the advantage of receiving a constant increase from that source.

If straw and coarse litter could be had in a sufficient quantity for the purpose, it would be well to have a thick layer of it thrown over the yard before the swamp muck is laid thereon. By this course, the washings from the barn-yards will become wholly absorbed by the peat manure, and the fermentative process so essential in changing its character, will be greatly promoted. In the spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground, the mould, and farm yard manure, made in the yard, should be thoroughly mixed, which can best be done by throwing it up into large square piles, averaging from 8 to 10 cords each. The outside of the heaps should consist principally of the mould, and a covering of fresh slacked lime, at the rate of one bushel to a cord of the manure, would neutralize the acid that is usually found in a greater or less degree in most vegetable deposits. If a high state of fermentation be got up, through the agency of the barn-yard manure, less lime would be required, but in this case gypsum might be scattered over the tops of the heaps as a means of preventing the escape of ammonia.

The whole secret, if there be any, in converting vegetable deposits, such as described by our correspondent, into a valuable manure, is to mix it with barn-yard manure, and apply either lime or wood ashes to the mass, to neutralize the acidity or sourness that usually exists in such soils. The wisest course to pursue in enlarging the manure heap by this means, is for those whose soils are naturally defficient of decayed vegetable remains, to make an experiment in the manure described, on a scale sufficiently extensive to ascertain correctly, the cost, and likewise the advantages that result from its application to the soil. Our own opinion is, that much of the high undulating lands of Ohio might be made to double the crops of grain, grass, and vegetables grown thereon by employing a compost of barn-yard manure and swamp muck in equal parts, with an addition of lime equalling about one per cent. of the whole. The time required to convert swamp muck into manure, will altogether depend on the state of the weather during the period it is being done. The object of the barn yard manure, is to create fermentation, and the more speedily that is brought about, the sooner may the manure be carted out on the fields.

A compost made as above, is valuable for corn, and all the root crops, and as a top dressing for clover fields, is found by those who have practiced its use extensively, to be an almost certain means of enlarging the crop, much beyond its usual state of productiveness.

But few grain farmers are able to manure more than one tenth of their land annually, but by practicing the course here prescribed, there would be no difficult in manuring annually from twenty to twenty-five per cent. of the entire land under cultivation.

There may be those who are not fortunate enough to own a barn, or who are not in the habit of comfortably providing their horned cattle, sheep, colts and swine with sheds and inclosed yards to protect them from the inclemency of the weather during the winter months; if such should be the case, the foregoing suggestions for increasing the manure heap, will not be of much practical utility. We would recommend those who may not have provided themselves with barns, or who would have to draw their peat mould a great distance to the barn-yards, to cart it out on the adjoining high ground, and by exposure to the action of air, frost, rain, &c. for six or eight months, it will become sufficiently pulverised to be laid on the land. This is unquestionably the cheapest method that can be practiced, and doubtless in most cases would be found a very efficient means of renovating exhausted or poor lands, if applied at the rate of from twenty to thirty tons per acre. *

Disease of Cows---Inquiries.

Mr. Bateham.—In the Ohio Cultivator of July 1st, I find certain inquiries concerning the diseases of cattle. Now I wish to communicate a few additional facts pertaining to this subject, and add my request for further information:—

A few days ago, a neighbor of mine came to my house to know if I was a cow doctor, saying that his favorite milch cow was about to die. I remembered the article referred to, read it to him, but found that the only consolation to be obtained from it was, that Mr. C. lost three cows attacked in the same way, apparently. On the morning of the day after calving, this cow was observed to be sick, and she soon became too weak to stand, and down in great misery. We doctored her *for wolf tail* and *hollow horn*, with free use of turpentine about the roots of the horns, also on the loins. A few hours after she arose and stood up for a short time, then laid down with considerable ease. We thought her much better, but during the night she did. Upon a post mortum examination, nothing was discovered to indicate the true nature of the disease.

Another case occurred on my farm about two years ago; apparently the very same as those of Mr. C.'s and the one I have just mentioned. On examaning this cow she was found to have the *dry murrain*. She was also in fine order. The owner of the last cow, told us of a cow that died a few days after calving, from an obstruction of the urine, as was found upon examination. Now if any one of your readers can find any thing of service in these few facts, or can account for the seeming similarity of the cases mentioned, it will serve the purpose of

Yours truly, J. T. A.

Highland county, O., July 17, 1849.

Remarks.—The foregoing statements afford sad proof of the necessity that exists for the diffusion of more intelligence among farmers, in regard to the disease and management of domestic animals, and especially that most useful one the *cow*. We shall therefore continue at some length, the essays on this subject which were commenced in our paper of May 1st, current vol.; for which purpose we shall draw largely from a long series of articles contained in the American Agriculturist, omitting those diseases that are not common in this country.

In the cases alluded to by our correspondents, the *symptoms* are not described with sufficient clearness to enable one to decide with confidence, what the exact nature of the diseases were. We are of the opinion, however, that the cows mentioned as dying within a day or two after their calving, all died of what is called *milk fever*. This disease we believe is more common, and more generally fatal than any other, at that particular period. Remarks on the nature and treatment of the disease, will be found in subjoined article.

The Cow—Her Disease and Management.

Continued from page 167—*Abridged from the American Agriculturist.*

Milk Fever.—This is one of the most dangerous diseases to which the cow is heir to, and unless timely relieved very soon proves fatal. It is caused by whatever obstructs perspiration, and accumulates the blood internally; hence, it may be produced by the application of cold air, by laying on the cold ground, or by giving cold water immediately after calving; and these causes will naturally produce this effect, from the opening state of the pores at this time, and from the external parts being so wide and relaxed after that operation. Cows in high condition are more subject to this complaint than others, especially if they have been kept up for some weeks before calving.

The symptoms begin to show themselves the first, second or third day after calving, but most frequently the first day, and that often as early as two hours after the delivery. They may be known by the cow shifting about from place to place; she frequently lifts up her legs and then sets them down again; discovers a wild appearance in her eyes, and sometimes blares, as if wanting her calf. At this time she is very ready on a person going up to her to give him a poke. As the disease progresses, there ensues a quick motion in the flank, and if confined in a stall, she begins to stagger from side to side with open mouth, from which issues a clear water, and her tongue, at this time is thrust out a considerable length. After staggering some little time, she falls down but recovers herself again, and continues to do so until she is no longer able to get up, and seems entirely to lose the use of her limbs. She then throws herself on her side, with her head inclined to her fore ribs. The body, at this period sometimes begins to swell; and when the malady is still further advanced, the extremities and the roots of the horns and ears feel cold, the latter being covered with a clammy sweat. What passes through the animal is black and dry; she frequently strikes with her fore and hind legs; her eyes appear dull and heavy; and her breath emits a faint and sickly smell. Her restlessness gradually increases; she is covered with cold sweat; her extremities are seized with a shivering; the pulse becomes irregular, and death terminates the scene.

If the cow be in very high condition, she should first be bled, to the quantity of two to three quarts, if she can bear it, and the follwing mixture given as soon after as possible, at one dose, in three quarts of gruel in which two ounces of soap have previously been dissolved:—

Epsom salts, 1½ lbs.; althæa ointment, 3 oz., saltpetre, ¾ oz.; powdered fenugreek, 1½ oz.; powdered mustard seed, 1½ oz.

As soon as this medicine has been given, the cow should be "raked," (the removal of the dung from the rectum,) and the following glyster administered in two puarts of water gruel:—

Common soap, 1 oz.; common salt, a handful; sweet oil, ½ pint.

The soap being first dissolved in the gruel, mix the whole together, and inject, with a common glyster pipe and bag, into the rectum. As soon as the drink and glyster are given, the animal, if she lies on her side, must be turned on her belly, and well bolstered up with straw, to prevent her from getting into her former situation; for by lying in that position, the swelling of the body will increase, nor will the medicine operate so soon as when resting on her belley; neither in this posture should she lie too long, but be turned over occasionally to prevent her limbs getting cramped. This change of position will also assist in expelling the wind, as well as in promoting the operation of the medicine. It will likewise be useful to rub the limbs and body two or three times a day.

Whatever else is given to the animal in this disease, should be administered with caution; for she swallows with some difficulty, and is in danger of being choked; in consequence of which, there should be a proper interval between each hornful of medicine. In six or eight hours after taking the above, the following dose may be repeated every six hours until a change for the better takes place, to be given in a quart of ale or strong beer, with a little allspice:—

Gum myrrh, ¾ oz.; powdered valerain, ¾ oz.; assafœtida, 3 drachms; saffron, 3 drachms; camphor, ¾ drachm; opium, ¾ drachm; mustard seed, ¾ oz.; saltpetre ¾ oz.

When the disease is turned, and the cow begins to eat and drink a little, which is always a sure sign of her recovery, and generally occurs within twenty-four hours after the attack, (if she survives at all,) and sometimes sooner, the following medicine may be given at one dose, in a pint of mild ale, or in a strong decoction of camomile tea, to be repeated once or twice a day, if necessary, till she recovers:—

Camphor, ½ drachm; saffron, 3 drachms; saltpetre, 3 drachms; gentian, ½ oz.: valerian, ½ oz.; Jesuits' bark, ½ oz.

After two or three doses have been administered, if the animal mends very fast in her appetite and strength, one every other day may be sufficient. Should great debility ensue after the fever has disappeared, which is sometimes the case, an ounce of isinglass, boiled in skim milk, may be given once or twice a day, which will also be found extremely useful in assisting to strengthen the relaxed system.

If, however, after forty-eight hours, the cow should still be incapable of getting up, although her appetite may be good, and she appears lively, the following "charge" should be laid on her loins, as the weakness exists more in those parts than in any others, for she can generally raise herself on her fore legs, while her hinder parts seem useless:—

Take black and Burgundy pitch, ½ lb. each; oxycroceum and Paracelsus plasters, 2 oz. each; bole Armenian and dragon's blood, 1 oz. of each.

To be melted over a slow fire. This charge should be spread while hot, but not so hot as to scald, all over the loins and rump. Some saddler's stuffing or wool should be stuck on it, to keep it in its place. As soon as this is completed, the cow must be got up, and put into a sling, made of sacking and ropes, so that she can feel the floor with her legs, which are to be well rubbed two or three times a day. In this situation, she must remain until she can stand of herself, and get up without the aid of the sling, which will generally be the case in two or three days.

Should the cow remain costive, from the continuance of the fever, which is sometimes the case, for several days, doses of one half of the preceding purgative may be repeated at proper intervals, until a passage is procured. Moderate bleeding and purging, before calving with suitable food, will generally prevent this disease.—But when this has been done, and the complaint comes on, the subsequent quantity of blood to be drawn, and the doses of medicine given, must be correspondingly diminished.

During the continuance of the fever, the cow requires little or no food; but if any is given her, it should consist of warm water or water gruel, a hornful of which may be occasionally administered, if she will not drink it of her own accord; and whenever she seems inclined to eat, bran, Indian meal, and malt mashes are most proper, with now and then a little sweet clover or other hay, laid before her in small quantities at a time, which should be gradually increased till she can eat her usual allowance, and her stomach is capable of bearing it. But over-loading the stomach should at all times be avoided, as disagreeable consequences are liable to ensue therefrom.

More about the Locusts.

Friend Bateham.—The locusts have paid us their anticipated visit, and are gone. Their first appearance in considerable numbers was on the morning of the 2d of last month [June.] They came up from the ground during the night—which instinctive lesson, if not attended to, results in their death by being retained in their shell or encasement—as I have frequently witnessed of a morning. I have been in the woods in the dusk of an evening, when there would be a general rustling among the leaves upon the ground, by the locusts coming up from their subterranean abode. They immediately search for some elevated spot, like a stump or base of a tree, up which they creep a few inches or feet, then bust their shell (on the back,) and before the sun shines on them in the morning, their new dress and wings are ready for drying, preparatory for use. But wo to the luckless one who may have been tardy during the night, and has not doffed his earth worn garment before the sun shines upon it! Inevitable death awaits these.

They continued to increase in numbers for a week or ten days, until the number in these parts was equal to that of 1846. About the middle of the month, the females commenced perforating the small limbs of the trees, and depositing their eggs, and this was continued for about ten days. From the 25th to the last of the month they gradually disappeared, after having done much damage to our orchards, and disfigured many of the forest trees. We may console ourselves with the hope, that we shall not be thus visited again until 14 years have elapsed—when those which were with us in 1846 will have completed their term of 17 years.

As far as I have learned their visit this year in Ohio was mostly confined to Columbiana, east side of Stark and north side of Carroll counties. [Add Mahoning county.—Ed.]

Locusts undoubtedly subsists on the roots of trees and vegetables, during their long period of growth. When above ground they draw nutriment from the sap of young branches of trees by perforating the bark with a small beak or proboscis which lies concealed when not in use, close under the chest.

A few years after their visit in these parts in 1832, I cleared a piece of wood land that had been much infested with locusts. But I noticed very few if any on the ground in 1846 or the present year, except in my orchard where they were plenty both seasons. I have found the young locusts on the surface of the ground when just hatched. They were white, and about the size of an ant. How they manage to get below the reach of frost, the first winter I cannot imagine, unless they descend the holes formed by their ancestors. J. C.

Columbiana county, 11th of 7 mo., 1849.

P. S.—I have seen six crops or visitations of locusts, the first of which was in 1812, but I do not remember having ever seen them 'on trees in immense numbers about half grown and very active," as described in one of the papers recently. J. C.

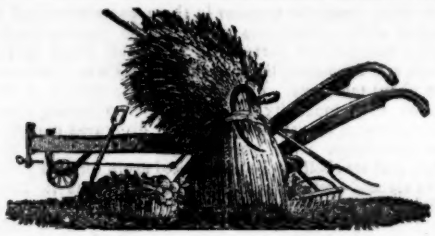
Scours in Sheep.

Mr. Reed Burritt, of Burdett, N. Y., writes in reference to this disease:—"Late in the fall of 1837, the scours got among my lambs, and I was not able to arrest the disease until some forty of them died. At length a friend recommended rennet, prepared the same as the cheese-maker uses it to set a curd for cheese. I accordingly gave to each lamb that was diseased, about four table spoonfulls, and not one of them failed to recover. We then prepared a quantity sufficient to soak a bushel of oats, and fed them in piece-meals to the remainder of the flock, which consisted of about one hundred, and the disease stopped entirely. I have used no other medicine for that disease to this day, and it has never failed of curing. I keep it on hand the year round; but it is seldom called for excepting in the fall, when the grass is frozen. I have not had more than two or three cases a year since 1837. An old sheep needs six or seven spoonfulls. If they are not relieved in twenty-four hours, I repeat the dose; but it is very seldom that I have had to repeat it. One thing further I entreat the shepherd to do, for the comfort of the innocent animals; which is to *tagg* them.

I am creditably informed that wheat flour and water, mixed to the thickness of milk, will readily cure scours in human or brute creatures. A piece of opium as large as a common chestnut, dissolved in a pint of good brandy, will cure the scours in a horse. I have never known it to fail."

Mr. Albert A. Doane, of Middle Granville, N. Y., pursues the following course, in reference to scours:—"When the cases are severe, we give pulverised charcoal, about two or three table spoonfulls for a dose. As a preventive (and we believe in the homely proverb, 'an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure,') we mix powdered charcoal, sulphur, and ashes with salt, and keep the mixture in some convenient place, where the sheep can get at it at all times."

We should give cheerfully and quickly: there is no grace in a benefit that sticks to the fingers.



OHIO CULTIVATOR.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, AUGUST 1, 1849.

The Weather and the Crops.—For the past two weeks we have had quite changeable weather—very hot at times, then quite cool; with some showers; on the whole favorable for growing crops, though not first rate for hay making and harvesting oats. The latter crop has suffered some injury from the wheat fly or worm—also by wet—but not very extensive as far as our information extends. The crop is represented as a fair one. The corn crop in the Scioto Valley never looked more promising, (though some distant papers state the contrary,) and we believe this crop throughout nearly all of central and southern Ohio, will be quite large. In some of the counties on the Reserve, injury has been done by drought; and the grub-worm has done mischief in other places. Potatoes in this region, we think, look more promising than for the past two years—and hopes are entertained that the rot has disappeared.

The Cholera continues to prevail in many of the cities and villages of the State; and in some few places among farming neighborhoods; but as far as we can learn it excites much less of panic and alarm, than was the case before the public mind became familiar with the subject. The disease seems to be progressing northward, and it is hoped will in a few more weeks disappear from our borders. In this city it has at no time been alarmingly fatal, not more than 2 to 4 or 6 deaths occurring per day—some days none. In the Penitentiary where it was very malignant, no cases have occurred for about a week past. It is rapidly decreasing in Cincinnati.

Wool Buying in Columbus.—There has been more than the usual amount of competition this year in the business of buying wool in most of the cities and larger towns in Ohio, and better prices than for several years past have been paid. In this city, we find on inquiry, that about *three hundred and fifty thousand pounds* have been purchased—at prices ranging from 22 to 35 cents per pound. The purchasers are:

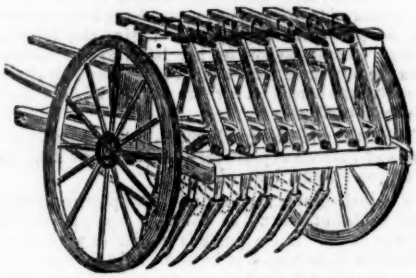
R. A. Chapman, of Hartford, Ct.,	150,000 lbs
F. C. Sessions,	125,000
P. Hayden & Co.,	25,000
Gwynne & Co.,	50,000

Much of this wool was brought from the adjoining counties of Licking, Delaware, Marion, Madison, &c. It is mostly shipped to New York and Hartford.

"Urge not your friend to disclose a secret.

Next Friday, (3d) is recommended by the President, to be set apart as a day of humiliation and prayer throughout the Union, in view of the pestilence which is now prevailing so extensively. We hope the day will be generally and religously observed.

Turnip Seed.—English white flat and Globe varieties, (imported) for sale at this office.



Pennock's Grain and Seed Drill.

This machine is a modification and improvement of the popular English grain drill. It was patented in this country in 1844, by M. Pennock & Son, of Chester county, Pennsylvania. It has been extensively used during the past three or four years, by many of the best wheat farmers in Pennsylvania, and some in other States, who have given the highest testimonials in its favor as an implement of great value, to the grain growing farmers.

The Right for the State of Ohio, (and western Pennsylvania,) is owned by Gideon Swayne, of Pittsburgh, Pa., whose advertisement will be found in another part of this paper. We invite the attention of our wheat growing readers especially to this machine, feeling confident that it will be found of real value. We have frequently urged the importance of drilling in wheat, instead of sowing broad-cast, and every year's observation tends to strengthen our convictions of its importance.—We feel assured that the time is not far distant when no skillful farmer will be willing to sow wheat broad-cast, if a drill can be had.

We are fully persuaded that much of the loss annually sustained by our farmers by *rust* and *insects*, may be avoided by the use of the drill, in connection with other improvements in the art of cultivating this crop. As seeding time is at hand, we ask the farmers to think of these things—and not only *think* but *act*.

To the Wool Growers of the United States.

A purse of $100, having been offered for the best 25 Merino ewes and the best 35 Merino lambs under one year old—by a private gentleman—the exhibition to be at the Fair of the New York State Agricultural Society. I propose to be a competitor in that exhibition against any and all flocks of Merino sheep that may be brought against me. I give this out, not as a challenge, but simply as a proposition, with a view to call forth my brother farmers throughout the length and breadth of the land; my object is to convince myself where the best Merino sheep are. If I have not got them, I must obtain them, for I am resolved to improve the best, whatever may be the cost. By a fair and manly competition, we may compare the best specimens from the best flocks, and by that means may learn where the best sheep are

to be found. For a series of years, I have spared no pains or expense to possess myself of the best sheep of the pure Merino race that the United States could afford or to be found in the Old World. It remains to be seen whether these efforts have been successful; and to this end, I earnestly invite the Merino wool growers throughout the Union, to meet me on the show ground at Syracuse next September, in honorable competition to compare the best 25 ewes and 24 lambs from our respective flocks, and thus add another most interesting feature to the somewhat national exhibition which will be made at the New York State Fair. Respectfully,

A. L. Bingham.

Cornwall, Vermont, July 1849.

A BATCH OF INQUIRIES.

Washington Wheat—Osage Orange Seed—Strawberry, Cabbage and Potatoe Bugs—Milch Cows

Clermont County, O., July 17, 1849.

Mr. Bateham—I am not accustomed to writing, but feeling the need of information on several subjects, I have concluded to address you:

Wheat.—In travelling through portions of Warren and this (Clermont) county, I noticed that a large share of the wheat is injured or destroyed by *rust*. But some varieties have suffered much worse than others. I saw some fields of a new variety (to me) called the Washington wheat. The heads are thick and nearly four square. It makes a fine appearance—is not so liable to rust as most others, although it is not an early variety. I think this variety will be more extensively sown this fall. Can some person give us the origin and character of this variety of wheat?

Osage Orange Seed.—We last winter sent to Cincinnati, and procured two quarts of Osage Orange seed, of J. F. Dair & Co.; and subjected it to the freezing process, agreeable to directions in the Ohio Cultivator, but it proved an entire failure—only eight or ten plants came up. Many of my neighbors also failed the same way; and we doubt the quality of the seed. Those dealing in the article should be careful to sell none but of good quality.

Strawberry Plants.—I also obtained from Cincinnati, some plants of the Hudson and Hovey's strawberries; the former have been eaten up or nearly so, by insects or worms of some kind; the latter have done well. Perhapse this is an isolated case, and it may be owing to my want of skill. I should like to obtain a book or treatise on gardening and fruit culture, adapted to this climate. Can you tell me which is the best?

Bugs.—Our cabbage are much eaten by a little black bug, for which I would like to learn a remedy. I have tried lime and ashes without any perceptible benefit. I think if they are not destroyed, lice will follow them. I would also inquire, if there is any way known to prevent the potatoe bug from destroying our potatoes and beets?

Milch Cows.—I wrote you last spring, to inquire what breeds of cows are on the Western Reserve esteemed best for making butter and cheese. We have some short horned Durhams, some long horns and some of the Patton stock, besides common or native. I am anxious to obtain the very best kind of dairy stock, and should be pleased to learn where such can be obtained.

There are some more questions I would like to ask, but fearing I may be deemed too inquisitive for a stranger, I will cease for the present.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

Jesse Taylor.

Remarks—Our friend certainly has an *inquiring mind;* and such persons are more likely to obtain knowledge and make progress in improvement, than those affected know-alls, who think it is a reproach to them to ask for information upon so simple a subject as agriculture! We will reply in part, to several of the inquiries, now; and perhaps some of our correspondents will furnish additional information desired.

"*Washington Wheat*" is a variety unknown to us, at least by this name. We should feel inclined to doubt its exemption from rust, if it is as stated, a late variety.

Osage Orange seed is more difficult of management to secure its vegetation, than almost any other with which we are acquainted. If the fruit was produced sufficiently near, for us to obtain the seeds directly from it, and never let them *dry*, no doubt very little if any difficulty would be experienced. Every intelligent nurseryman knows how difficult and uncertain is the vegetation of apple, pear and other fruit seeds, after they have been kept for months or a year perfectly dry. No surprise at all is felt when they fail; and no blame is attached to those who sell them, if they can only be obtained in a dry state; for the seed may be perfectly good—but will only grow when placed in the most favorable circumstances; and the changes of temperature—drouth or wet—are such in the open air as often to induce failure, though the exact cause of failure is not known. We have heard of many complaints the present and past season, of the failure of Osage Orange seed, of our own selling as well as others, and we have failed at times with that sown by ourselves; and yet our own successful experiments, as well as the success of others, have shown conclusively, that the seed was not defective. All the seeds sold by us the year past, was from only two lots, and out of both of these we have had or seen instances of good success, as well as failures. Our first sowing the present season was one peck of seed, which had been soaked and frozen in winter—sown about the middle of May. This came up rather thin—only about half a good yield—perhaps 15,000 plants. About a week later we sowed again four quarts soaked ten days. This *came up well* in some spots where covered deep in mellow earth, and partially shaded by trees; but none at all in other places—plainly showing that the heat or drying of the sun penetrated to the seed in the ground and prevented its vegetating. This is perhaps a common cause of failure. We sowed another gallon of seed the first week in June, soaked 24 hours in strong brine; but only a few plants appeared, and these only in shaded moist places. We were not surprised at this, owing to the lateness of the season and the hot weather which succeeded. Perhaps some of our correspondents will afford us more light on the subject.

Bugs.—The cabbage fly (a little black flea or beetle,) is not often very troublesome, except while the plants are very small and in the seed bed. The best way to avoid them there, is, to sow the seeds in a large box or frame, with good depth of earth, elevated three or four feet from the ground. We know of no easy way of protecting the plants after they are set out. These insects do not turn into, or produce lice often seen on cabbages. They are quite a distinct genus of insects. Sprinkling with strong soap-suds for two or three evenings in succession will route them. The *potatoe bug* is a new enemy to us, and we know of no remedy.

Dairy Cows on the Western Reserve, are of no distinct

or definable breed; but selections from the best of the common or native stock of the country. We may speak of this again hereafter.

Potatoe Insects and the Rot.

A friend in Ashland county, has sent us in a letter, some specimens of an insect which he says is doing great injury to the potatoe crop in his vicinity, and which he supposes may be the occasion of the potatoe rot. He says he has seen as many as six or eight of these flies on the top of a single stem, commonly near the blossom; they appear to sting the tender tops, and in a few hours the young leaves wilt and the top of the stem turns black as if poisoned. He wishes to be informed if any thing is known of this insect, and whether it is at work in other parts of the State. He has tried sprinkling the plants with fresh slacked lime, and it appears to drive away the flies, but he fears they would soon return.

We thank our friend F. for sending us the specimens, as they are the first we have seen of the kind in Ohio, and we have only occasionally found them on garden plants elsewhere. They are the cause of much mischief sometimes, but we can assure friend F. that they are not *the cause* of the potatoe rot. That disease prevails where none of these insects are to be found—and these insects have been known to abound on potatoe plants without any of the disease being produced.

This insect belongs to the class called by entomologists *Hemiptera*, which word signifies half-wing—owing to the peculiar character of their wing-cases, which are half transparent and half opaque. Its color is a dark gray, or black with yellowish stripes and spots. It is about one-quarter of an inch in length; body flat, head small with long slender antennæ or feelers, and a sucking tube or proboscis.

The only account of it that we have seen, is given by Dr. Harris of Massachusetts, in his work on insects, p. 160 to 164. He says he observed it, in the vicinity of Boston in, the very dry season of 1838, first on various kinds of flowers, as the dahlia, balsam, marigold, aster, &c., and then on the potatoes, where they did much mischief. He says:—

"They principally attack the buds, terminal shoots, and most succulent growing parts of these and other herbaceous plants, puncturing them with their beaks, drawing off the sap, and from the effects subsequently visible, apparently poisoning the parts attacked. These shortly afterwards withered, turned black, and in a few days dried up; or curled, and remain permanently stunted in their growth. I regret that the pressure of other occupations, during the proper season for investigating the history and transformations of these insects, has hitherto prevented me from observing them during their various stages, and that I have not been able to obtain the requisite information from other persons. I can therefore only add, to the facts above stated, a description of the insects in their adult state, with the times of their appearance. * * * *

"This kind of bug is the *Phytocoris lineolaris*, a variety of which was first described and figured by Palisot de Beauvois under the specific name above given, and was doubtingly referred by him to the genus *Coerus;* and it was subsequently described by Mr. Say, who called it *Capsus oblineatus*. All the insects belonging to the genus *Phytocoris* (which means plant-bug) are found on plants, and subsist on their juices, which they obtain by suction through their sharp beaks.

"I have taken this insect in the spring, as early as the twentieth of April, and in the autumn, as late as the middle of October; from which I infer that it passes the winter in the perfect state in some place of security. It is most abundant during the month of June and July. Specimens have been sent to me from Maine, New York, North Carolina, and Alabama, and Mr. Say records its occurrence in Pennsylvania, Indiana, the North West Territor and Missouri It seems, therefore, to be very generally diffused throughout the Union.

"The history of this species is yet imperfect. We know not where and when the eggs are laid; the young have not been observed; and the insects during the early periods of their existence, have escaped notice, and are only known to us after they have completed their final trrnsformations. It is impossible that further information upon the history of these insects may afford some aid in devising proper remedies against their ravages.—Upon a limited scale, as on plants growing in our gardens, may be tried the effect of sprinkling them with alkaline solutions, such as strong soap-suds, or potash-water, or with decoctions of tobacco and of walnut leaves, or of dusting the plants with air-slacked lime or sulphur. But in field husbandry such applications would be impracticable. I am inclined to believe that nothing will prove so effectual as thorough irrigation or copious and frequent showers of rain, which will bring forward the plants with such rapidity, that they will soon become so strong and vigorous as to withstand the attacks of these little bugs, The great increase of these and other noxious insects may fairly be attributed to the exterminating war which has wontonly been wages upon our insect-eating birds, and we may expect the evil to increase unless these little friends of the farmers are protected, or left undisturbed to multiply, and follow their natural habits. Meanwhile, some advantage may be derived from encouraging the breed of domestice fowls. A flock of young chickens or turkeys, if suffered to go at large in a garden, while the mother is confined within their sight and hearing, under a suitable crate or cage, will devour great numbers of destructive insects; and our farmers should be urged to pay more attention than heretofore to the rearing of chickens, young turkeys and ducks, with a view to the benefits to be derived from their destruction of insects."

Bottling Gooseberries, Currants, &c. for Winter Use.

The season being unpropitious for a general use of our garden fruits, the question is often asked: "What shall we do with our fine gooseberries and currants?

In answer I would say, do as we do: bottle them for winter use. Those persons who know not the luxury of a gooseberries or a currant pie, tart or pudding at Christmas, (and indeed we have them in March) have yet to learn a valuable lesson in domestic economy.

The process is in this wise:—Select the fruit sound and before it is too ripe, and yet, not before the stoning process is over. The best mode of taking them from the bush, is by cutting the stem with a pair of scissors, as this avoids the tearing and breaking the skin, which must be guarded against; all imperfect berries should be cut out. Having *caught* your fruit, procure open mouthed glass bottles or jars, with suitably fitting corks fully prepared, fill the bottles with fruit, neatly arranged and dry, having collected them during the middle of a warm and dry day, place the bottles up to the neck in a pot of luke-warm water upon the stove, where, let it be gradually brought to the boiling point, the fruit, during this process, will be steaming. Having some pure soft water at the scalding point, the bottles will now be filled with it and immediately corked and hermetically sealed, by dipping in sealing wax or melted rosin. Should any of the fruit have bust in applying the hot water, they must be taken out. The bottle should be packed in sand, laying them on their sides, and put away in a cool cellar, ready

for use. Fruit thus bottled, will keep and preserve all the original flavor, nearly or quite the year around.

Mrs. W. R. C.

Buffalo, June 20, 1849.—*Wool Grower.*

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Fruit Culture---Special Manures---Climate, &c.

Mr. Bateham.—As the subject of special manures for fruit trees, appears to be claiming the attention of fruit growers, and failures are attributed to the absence of essential ingredients in the soil, would it be asking too much to request you, or some other competent person to give us a little more light on the subject.

I noticed a communication in the Horticulturist, the writer of which affirms that climate has no effect on the quality of fruits, and Mr. Downing indorses the writers opinions, and renounces his former (contrary) opinion in to-to.

Now, my object is to obtain all the information I can on the subject, the better to enable me to conduct experiments. I would at the same time caution the inexperienced, against hasty conclusions; for I am well convinced that seasons affect the quality of fruit very much, on the same soil. I should fear I was doing an act of injustice to recommend a selection of fruits without any regard to their adaptedness to the climate in which they were to be planted. I am also well aware that all soils are not equally congenial to the growth and production of fine fruits; and that many sorts are wonderfully improved in quality, productiveness and flavor, by a liberal application of manure.

The great questions are, what sort of manure or soil will prevent blight on the pear tree, bitter rot in the apple, blight on the grape, &c?

In regard to climate, I supposed until recently, that there was but one opinion—that climate had a tendency (as well as soil) to improve or deteriorate the quality of fruit.

It would be difficult to persuade a Louisianian to purchase late sorts of apple trees to plant with a view to grow his own apples. Very early sorts succeed tolerably well in the south, as they mature before the heat of summer fairly comes on. I have sold quantities of fruit trees in Louisiana, but seldom get an order for late sorts of apples: all planters agree that they will not succeed in that climate.

Mr. Thomas Affleck, of Washington, Mississippi, writes me on one occasion: "I have as fine early harvest apples (grown here) as you can produce in the north,"—On another occasion he writes, "I have as fine a looking specimen of the Rambo apple before me as you ever saw, but it is hard, dry, and destitute of flavor." Again, on ordering near 200 varieties of apple trees for his gardens at Ingleside, he writes, "I do not expect but a very small portion of these to do any good here; my object is to test and ascertain what sorts will succeed here."

Thirty years experience has shown most conclusively to my mind, that many fine sorts of fruits succeed much better at the north of us, than at the south.

Respectfully yours,

H. N. Gillet.

Quaker Bottom, O., July, 1849.

Remarks.—The following article from the Horticulturist of March last, is the one alluded to by our friend Gillet. It contains many valuable suggestions, but we think Mr. Elliott attaches too little importance to the effects of climate on fruit.—*Ed. O. Cult.*

On the Value of Ashes, Lime, etc., for Fruit Trees.

by F. R. Elliott, Cleveland, Ohio.

It is well known, that all varieties of fruits do not flourish and mature equally well in all sections of the country. This has been mainly attributed to climate; and it has not unfrequently happened that a fruit grower in one part of the middle states, hearing the qualities of a particular fruit, as grown in another part, has obtained and fruited it; and upon its not meeting the pains bestowed upon it by the first grower, has either counted the variety unsuited to his *climate*, or classed the first grower as ignorant and deceitful. Such decision, I venture to assert, may frequently have been found hasty and erroneous. Had the recipient of the new variety received, at the same time, an *analysis* of the *soil* in which that particular variety had been grown to perfection, and applied such knowledge justly to the soil in which he was about to plant, the result would have been very different.

Climate, I think, will be found to have very little influence upon the good or bad qualities of a fruit. Indeed, I am somewhat disposed to assert, that it has no other influence than that of hastening or retarding maturity, as it is cold or warm. The application of special manures, or components of soil, by different cultivators within the past two years, by which old varieties, or those not before esteemed, have been improved and restored is an evidence that food, suited to the wants of the tree, was required in the soil; and not, that climate had aught to do with its deterioration.

As lime, or its phosphates, form a component part of all special manures for fruit trees, I will, as per your request, briefly note some few instances, among many, where it appears beneficial; and, again, where it does not appear required. To give a complete list of varieties that are affected by its presence in the soil, would occupy more room than I will dare presume upon.

The soil of northeastern Ohio, as a whole, is defficient in lime; that of northwestern and southwestern, abounds more or less in it. But it is not always within the reach of roots of trees; and therefore, as I will state presently the reason why some varieties requiring lime do not succeed in localities, often denominated "limestone sections."

The "Waxen," "Belmont" or "Gate" apple—for it is known in Ohio by all these and even more names,—succeeds finely in most of northeastern Ohio. In northwestern Ohio it will sometimes be found good: but is frequently dry rotted at the core, deficient in flavor, and often covered with mould or fungus. A similar statement will apply to the central and southwestern part of the State. This is accounted for, from the fact, that in many sections of limestone country, while there is abundance of the mineral eighteen inches or two feet below the surface, that portion of soil usually turned up by the plough or spade, contains no lime beyond what may be found in all soils from decomposition of shells, droppings of birds, &c. This fact, too often overlooked, reconciles the querry as to how a variety, which grows and matures perfectly in one place, does not do equally well at a distance, often of not more than twenty yards. It is simply that, at this distance of only twenty yards, the surface soil is nearer the limestone subsoil, or perhaps is partly incorporated with it.

The "Baldwin" apple, so justly celebrated in the eastern states and in northern New York, has, in Ohio, been subject to a dry, *bitter rot*, rendering it of only a second or third rate character, equal to "Pennock." Experiments have been tried, on a limited scale the past season to remedy this by applications to the soil in which the trees grew. In one instance where the trees stands in sandy soil, the simple application of a liberal dressing of wood ashes has resulted in rendering the fruit perfect.—In another instance where the tree stands in a clay loam,

which has been well dressed with barn-yard manure, and sown with plaster, and upon which two years since was grown a crop of clover, last season turned under and the land cropped with corn, then sowed to wheat, was this year sown with common salt, until the ground was white as far as the branches of the tree extended. The result has been perfect fruit, where, for three previous years, the bitter or dry rot existed. The "Roman stem," upon sandy soils, without any special applications, produces fruit small, knotted and blotched. By the application of half a bushel of caustic lime, to a tree of about three inches diameter of trunk, the fruit has been rendered perfect. In most parts of what are designated as limestone sections, or where the trees stand in soil in which lime holds a prominent part, the variety is counted among the best.

The "Vandervere" is a variety which I think delights in a rich alluvial soil; as it is in such soils that I have seen grown the most perfect fruit.

The "Rhode Island Greening," classed by nearly all as a variety to be placed in select lists, has not proved a first class apple in all places in northern Ohio; and at this time, cultivators in central southern Ohio, deem it an insult to place it in a list recommended for their culture.

Such is the diversity of appearance in this fruit, grown in different soils in northern Ohio, that I at one time believed there must have been grown seedlings by the settlers from Connecticut, where the Greening is, or was among the best, from seeds of this variety; and so much resembling the true as not to have been detected. Having upon my ground two trees of Greening in bearing, and which were standing within ten rods of each other, and apparently upon a similar (sandy) soil; the one fruiting a clear, perfect fruit,—the other the blotched, dull green, or "mouldy" variety, I last year applied wood ashes to the latter, and this season the fruits perfected alike.

In central southern Ohio, and on the borders of the Ohio river, twenty-five years since, this was esteemed one of their very best apples. At this time, with some exceptions, it is discarded. In the Ohio Fruit Grower's Report for 1848, page 25, Dr. Barker speaks of an orchard in Muskingum county, a freestone soil, and fruiting as fine as ever. And again of having found bitter rot in all orchards of this variety which he had visited, except the one above named and one other, which latter had been supplied with ashes.

As I before remarked, while there are sections denominated limestone sections, it is not always that any portion of lime is incorporated with the soil, at a depth which the roots of a tree would naturally reach. That such is the case, and that the soil, where twenty-five years since this variety succeeded, is now exhausted in this material, would appear from the fact of an application of wood ashes having rendered the fruit again perfect.

The "Winesap" is a variety which *apparently* adapts itself to all soils, and in all, is a fair appearing fruit; but when grown in soils which have lime as a component, I have found the texture not as fine and not as crisp and sprightly as when grown in sandy loam.

The "Newtown Pippin" succeeds most admirably in most of northwestern, central and southwestern Ohio, where lime is found. Instances are know where it has not proved good in these sections; but they have, when known to the writer, been always traced to a want of lime in the soil. In soils deficient in lime, an application of lime, or a liberal dressing of wood ashes, has resulted in producing good fruit. Cultivators very in opinion, as to whether this variety answers best on what are termed clay, or on sandy soils. My own observation has been to warded it a medium i. e. a loamy soil and more or less abounding in lime.

The analysis of Prof. Emmons of the wood of the apple, pear, &c., as published in the Horticulturist (for January) last year, has been productive of much good; but to enable cultivators correctly to grow different varieties in perfection, an analysis must be made of each separate and distinct variety, from which the grower can decide (knowing his soil,) what particular material is necessary to be applied. Very respectfully,

F. R. Elliott.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 2, 1849.

Remarks.—We owe Mr. Elliott our sincere thanks for the foregoing interesting and practical observations.—We beg those who are inclined to underrate the value of special manures, (and among the rest an editorial friend in Boston, who, if we remember rightly, has denominated our own efforts, and those of others, towards awakening public interest to the value of inorganic manures, "quackery,") to examine Mr. Elliott's account of the direct and distinct result of experiments with lime and wood ashes. As we have before stated, we have no doubt that, in nine cases out of ten, where a variety of fruit which once flourished in a given soil, has ceased to flourish and perfect fine fruit there, it is because the soil has become destitute of the necessary *mineral* manures; and in nearly all such cases, the plentiful application of wood ashes alone, or wood ashes and lime, will restore the healthy condition of the trees.

Our correspondent, in his remarks on the supposed influence of climate on certain varieties, no doubt alludes to our own work on Fruits. We candidly own that we were wrong. We were satisfied more than a year ago, that we had attached too much importance to the effect of climate in *deterioriating* varieties; and accordingly re-wrote and altered (in the *eighth* and subsequent editions,) all that portion of *Appendix*, etc., in our work on Fruits, relating to this subject. A larger observation of the effects of the composition of soils, within the last two or three years, convinced us that much of what we attributed to climate was simply owing to a want of the necessary inorganic or *mineral* manures in the soil; and as we are always ready to abandon a wrong opinion the moment it is an error, we beg those who have only the earlier editions of our work to do us the justice to remember this correction.

At the same time, we think climate often has an effect upon the *quality* of a given fruit, though not upon the deterioration. Thus the Ribston Pippin is a fair and beautiful apple on the Hudson; but it is of little or no value, either in point of flavor or keeping quality, as compared with the same fruit grown in the colder climate of Maine; and the comparison of notes with Mr. Allen, the intelligent president of the St. Louis Horticultural Society, has proved to us that many of our finest fruits are only of second quality in Missouri, merely from the effects of climate.—*Ed. Hort.*

Practical Hints to Amateurs.

BY AN OLD DIGGER.

This is the season of the year to give *shape* to your shrubs or plants. A little shortening-back now, or overgrown shoots, will make the dormant buds push out new shoots on parts of a shrub or tree which are deficient in foliage, so as to bring it into good shape before the season of growth is past. For small plants that you wish to make bushy and thick, there is nothing like *pinching off* the ends of the leading shoots while they are young. It gives you thick and compact heads of leaves, instead of few and slender shoots.

Don't be discouraged at the inroad of an insect, that threatens to destroy your favorite trees or plants. Set about studying its natural history, and depend upon it, if you only get a correct notion of its habits, you can soon exterminate it by a little energy and perseverance. Tobacco water, as recommended by the editor, in the last number, will kill any insect, if it is judiciously applied, and *preservingly repeated*, however much they may seem to defy it at first. Always use it in the morning, or just at evening; for it is throwing away your ammunition to fire into the enemy's quarters in mid-day, when they are wide awake, and ready to dodge the fire.

If you want to propagate everblooming roses by *cuttings*, your best time is now, just as the young wood

begins to harden, after the first flowers are past. A frame sunk on the north side of a fence or wall, with a sash to cover it, will enable you to raise hundreds of roses with very little attention. Make the soil in the frame six inches deep, of rich mould, mixed with one half fine sand. In this plant the cuttings, with a single leaf left on the top of each. Water them every evening, leaving the sash off all night, and replacing it aarly in the morning. In case you want them to plant out in the borders, you may let the cuttings grow in the frame where they strike all summer,—covering the glass with about six inches of straw in the winter, and planting out the young plants early the next spring; but if you want them for pot culture, then, of course, plant the cuttings in pots, instead of the soil of the frame; and in five or six weeks they will have formed new roots, so that you may re-pot them —one in each small pot.

To have raspberries very large and fine, you must make a new plantation every fourth year. The soil should be trenched 20 inches deep, and a quantity of coal, ashes and stable manure turned well underneath. The raspberry likes a cool deep soil; and a top dressing of guano every spring adds greatly to the size of the fruit.

Look over your cherry trees, and see that none of them suffer from being hide bound. If they look unnaturally small in any part of the trunk, and swollen in other part, you may be sure this is the case; and if you do not relieve it, by slitting the outer bark with your knife, the tree will soon decline. Old cherry trees are very much improved in health and productiveness by shortening-in the long branches at this season of the year,—thus forcing them to make some thirty new shoots.

Plum trees like a moist soil. I have found that covering the ground four inches deep with old spent *tan-bark*, is a good way of preserving the moisture, and keeping the trees in health. I scatter fresh lime thickly over the tan every year, as soon as the green fruit begins to fall. This kills every curculio that attempts to enter the ground. The tan prevents the weeds from growing, keeps the root cool, and insures me good crops of plums. I spread it as far as the roots extend, and it wants renewing, or adding to, once in three or four years.

Don't indulge in the folly of *killing* up all the plants you raise in your kitchen garden. If you study nature, you will see that as plants grow older, the roots at the base of the stem always incline to *raise out* of the earth; from which, it is clear that they prefer not to be wholly buried up in it. Besides, unless it is a plant that dislikes moisture, you lose half the benefit of the summer showers by piling up a hill over the roots to turn off the rain. It is much better to loosen the ground thoroughly, and keep it nearly level.

Liquid manure is of great advantage to crops in a growing state; but it has double the usual effect if applied in damp and cloudy weather.

In raising the hedges the great point is to get *breadth at the bottom*. It is easy to get a hedge high enough; but if you let it run up without cutting it back, so as to make a broad and thick base, you can never make the base broad and thick afterwards. Shorten-back, therefore, till you achieve what you want at the bottom; and the top will afterwards take care of itself.

If you find any of your favorite fruit trees are falling from dryness of the season, or heat of the sun, cover the surface of the ground two or three inches deep with straw. Indeed, nothing benefits any delicate tree so much, in this climate, as keeping the roots in a uniform temperature, by this coat of straw, laid on the surface of the ground.

There are few trees such gross feeders as the grape-vine. Soap-suds and liquid manure, applied every week will give an amount of luxuriance and a weight of fruit, on a single vine, that seems almost incredible. I have seen an Isabella grape produce 3,000 fine clusters of well ripened fruit in a single season, by the liberal use of manure and soap-suds from the weekly wash.

If you wish to bring fruit trees into bearing at an early age, pinch off the ends of the shoots now, and again at the end of six weeks. This accumulates the sap, and the surplus becomes fruit buts for the next season.

The secret of neatness and economy in summer culture of a garden, is to *stir the ground often*. It is a trifling task to destroy an acre of weeds, if you take them half an inch high; but a very laborious undertaking to get them subdued, if they once are allowed to make strong roots, and leaves of full size.—*Horticulturist for July.*

To Destroy Moles.—The May number of the Horticulturist has an article complaining of the injury caused by the mole to the Osage Orange, &c. The following remedy has been found effectual for their destruction in the garden, and I presume would succeed elsewhere.

Mix a dough pill, either of flour or dough, with a strong seasoning of arsenic, and with a pointed stick open the track, (recent runs are the best ones, as most likely to be travelled) and drop in a pill once in a foot or two, taking care to close the hole again with a lump of clay, so as to exclude the light. Grains of corn have been used instead of the pill, by poisoning them; but the pill is soonest prepared, and more thoroughly poisoned. If the pills are seasoned highly enough, a single feeding will suffice; if not, then repeat. A day's labor of a lad by this means, may destroy all the moles on a farm. From your position, you can disseminate the above over a vast extent of country, and do the farmer and gardener a great good,—Yours truly, *J. L. Wilder*. *Cincinnati, May 22, 1849.*—*Horticulturist.*

Cover the Soil.—I am a staunch supporter of the theory and practice of covering the soil in which all trees or plants to be submitted to high culture, are cultivated. I have found such decided benefit from the spreading two or three inches of straw over the surface where apricot trees are planted, that I never think now of allowing an apricot tree to grow in a border fully exposed to the sun.

Dahlias. I found *mulched*, in many parts of England, and if, as the gardeners always told me, the growth and perfection of flowers were promoted by keeping the roots uniformly moist and cool in an English climate, how much more would they profit by it here.

I fully believe in that part of Professor Turner's theory which relates to forming and keeping the head and branches of a tree *low*, so as to shade and shelter the stem and branches, and even the soil in which the roots grow, from our violent sunshine. When the ground over the roots is open to the broad sunshine, then by all means cover the soil; and if you have not straw, then use litter, spent tan-bark, sea-weed, or whatever you can lay your hands on.—*Hort.*

Colored Wash for Buildings.

The following is a most excellent, cheap and durable wash for wooden fences and buildings. It owes its durability chiefly to the *white vitriol*, which hardens and fixes the wash:

After it is slaked, add cold water enough to bring it to the consistency of good white wash. Then dissolve in water, and add one pound of white vitriol (sulphate of zinc) and one quart in fine salt.

To give this wash a *cream* color, add one-half a pound of yellow ochre (in powder.) To give it a *fawn* color, add a pound of yellow ochre, and one-fourth of a pound of Indian red

To make the wash a handsome gray stone color, add one-half a pound of French blue, and one-fourth pound of Indian red; a drab will be made by adding one-half pound of burnt sienna, and one-fourth pound Venetian red.

For brick or stone, instead of one bushel of lime, use half a bushel of lime, and half a bushel of hydraulic cement.

"Gaze not on the blemishes of others.
"Be not curious to know the affairs of others."

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT

☞Our female friends seem to have forgotten their obligations of late, in the matter of contributing for their department in our columns. Perhaps, however, they are all too much occupied with their domestic cares and duties, at the present time—and some we know have been called to 'pass under the rod.' Our correspondent "Maria," has been confined to a sick bed for several weeks past, and was for some days in a very critical condition, but we are happy to learn she is at present recovering.

Directions for Boiling Rice.—Take one pint of rice, wash it, and put it in soak for two hours. Have ready two quarts of boiling water, with a little salt in it, in a stew pan. Half an hour before you wish to use it, pour the water in which the rice has soaked from it, and with a table spoon, shake the rice into the stew pan without stirring it, and let it boil ten minutes; then strain the liquid from the rice. Return the rice to the stew pan, and let it steam 15 or 20 minutes, when it will be done, and the grain will be separate. Add a *little* butter and send it to the table.

The above is the proper way to cook rice, which is important to know, as we are now prevented from using almost all other kinds of vegetables. This receipe is furnished by a lady in whose family it has been a regular dish on the dinner table since 1832.—*Ex.*

To Dry Cherries.—To each pound of cherries weighed after they are stoned, add eight ounces of good sugar, and boil them very softly for ten minutes; pour them into a large bowl, or pan, and leave them two days in the syrup; then simmer them again for ten minutes, and set them by two or three days; drain them slightly, and dry them very slowly. Keep them in tin cases or canisters, when done.

(The above is for mazard or other sweet cherries.)

Morello Cherries.—Take off the stalks but do not stone the frutt; weigh and add to it an equal quantity of the best sugar reduced quite to powder, strew it over the cherries and let them stand for half an hour, then turn them gently in a preserving pan, and simmer them softly from five to seven minutes. Dry as above.—*Ex.*

Another Letter to the Country Girls.

From the Pittsburgh Saturday Visitor.

"Are you going to write to the country girls this week?" asked Harry,

"O, of course! What shall I write about?"

"About harvest! Tell them to be sure and help the boys!" and he wags his head and looks wise.

Well, poor fellows; they do want a good deal of aid and comfort in harvest times! It is such hard, warm work to swing a cradle or a scythe, and you ought to do everything you can to lighten their labors. If you have plenty of help in the house, there is nothing unfeminine or unhealthy in tossing hay, or raking grain, that is if you have a broad rimmed hat or gipsy to keep the sun off, and let the air in around your face and neck, but it is terrible to get out in the hot sun with a close sun-bonnet. That does very well for morning or evening, or any time when it is cool. But in hot weather a broad-leaved hat, is so nice and cool. It is strange so few of these are worn by the women in this country, where the sun is so scorching! They are so much prettier, so much more comfortable than a sun-bonnet, and keep the sun off so much better. The little patches of sun-bonnets worn now, scarce project forward as far as the nose, and are almost useless, except to keep the head warm. Now, if you would gather rye-straw just before the grain is ripe, and plat yourself, or get some one to plat a straw gipsy, and wear it in the sun, you would look so much better than in those corded nightcaps, worn as an apology for sun-bonnets! What a feature it would add to our American landscapes if our women wore gipsy hats; and besides that, it would add to their own health; it cannot be healthful to have a thick bonnet tied down over ones ears and around ones throat in dog-days! It is uncomfortable and unnatural! Do, girls, get straw flats and try them, and you will never be without them again. I would not give my chip hat for a cart load of sun-bonnets, and it distresses me that I do not wear it in town, for fear that the little boys would ask me for my tamborine. When you get a hat, be sure the leaf is a ½ of a yard broad and thick enough to keep of the sun. They are good about the house, when you are at work running out and in for water, to the oven, wood pile, spring-house or garden. You have so much of that to do in harvest, for it is cook all the time.

You should always try to have something nice for men working in harvest field; only, if I were in your place I would not cook them one bit if they used whiskey. A jug of whiskey was never more ont of place than in a harvest field. None of the farmers in our settlement use it, and harvesting now is a mere song to what it was when they did. It is many years since any was used on our place, and Mr. S. says that harvesting does not cost more than a third of what it did when a barrel of whiskey was considered as indispensable as rakes and scythes.

But coffee, coffee! the men must have coffee by the quart! It appears to do them good, and you should make it nice. Be sure your coffee is browned regularly, so that no grains get burnt; and it should not be done much darker than cinnamon. It should be kept in a close canister, or else browned fresh every day! Nothing loses its flavor sooner than browned coffee! Your coffee mill should grind very coarsly, breaking the grain into 6 or 8 pieces only. Then you require no eggs to settle. It cannot be muddy for the coffee is not find enough to mix up. It should either be put on in cold water and let stand until it boils, or put in boiling water, boiled slowly ten minutes, and then set to draw until the coffee sinks; but never let it boil long for you send the spirit up the chimney, and keep the stale sediment. Coffee made in this way has a finer flavor than if egg is used, and it requires no more coffee than when it is ground finely. I have ground sand and gravel through the mill when I could not unscrew it to grind coarse enough; and have often put it into a cloth and beat it on a stone with a hammer or a flat iron, rather than have it ground fine, so as to require something to collect and settle the particles. Be sure the inside of your coffee pot is always washed with a cloth, to keep particles of old coffee from adhering to the sides and giving it an old taste. Never set your coffee pot to boil where the side is exposed to much heat unless it is quite full, for it burns of the side and tastes badly.

Do not cook much fruit, or vegetables, this harvest. Physicians think them unwholesome this summer.

There is so much washing to be done in harvest times! If you would take a pound of washing soda, half a teacup full of spirits turpentine, and as much spirits of wine, with a quart of water and a gallon of soft soap or two pounds of hard soap—put them on the fire and boil a few moments, then put the mixture away for use; and the evening before wash day, put your white clothes into cold water, with enough of this mixture to make suds, and let them stand all night, you will find your clothes very easy to wash. A little of this stuff thrown into the boil, makes them white and clear, and if you rinse them well does not injure the clothes. J. G. S.

All who have been conspicuous for the attainment of excellence in any line, have been distinguished for industry.

"Be not too hasty to believe flying reports to the injury of another.

To Preserve Tomatoes.

Six pounds of tomatoes first carefully wipe,
Not fluted nor green, but round, ruddy, and ripe;
After scalding, and peeling, and rinsing them nice—
With dext'rous fingers 'tis done in a trice—
Add *three* pounds of sugar, (Orleans will suit,)
In layers alternate of sugar and fruit
In a deep earthen dish, let them stand for a night,
Allowing the sugar and juice to unite!
Boil the syrup next day in a very clean kettle,
(Not iron, but copper, zinc, brass or bell metal.)
Which having well skimmed, 'till you think 'twill suffice,
Throw in the tomatoes, first adding some spice—
Cloves, cinnamon, mace, or whate'er you like best—
'Twill add to the flavor, and give them a zest.
Boil slowly together until they begin
To shrink at the sides, and appear to fall in;
Then take them up lightly, and lay them to cool,
Still boiling the syrup, according to rule,
Until it is perfectly clear and translucent—
Your skill will direct you, or else there's no use in't—
Then into the jars, where the fruit is placed proper,
Pour boiling the syrup, direct from the copper.
After standing till cold, dip some paper in brandy,
Or rum, or in whiskey, if that is more handy;
Lay it over the fruit with attention and care,
And run on mutton suet to keep out the air;
Then tie a strong paper well over the top—
And "now that I think on't, the story may stop."
If you'll follow these rules, your preserves never fear,
Will keep in good order till this time next year. A. B.

Amer. Agri.

A man who smokes is a fool—because he parts with his money for smoke—because he makes himself a nuisance to persons of cleanliness and taste.—*Chronotype.*

"When a man does all he can, do not blame him though he succeeds not well.

How to Preserve Health.

"Keep the bowels open, the feet warm, the head cool, and a fig for the physicians."

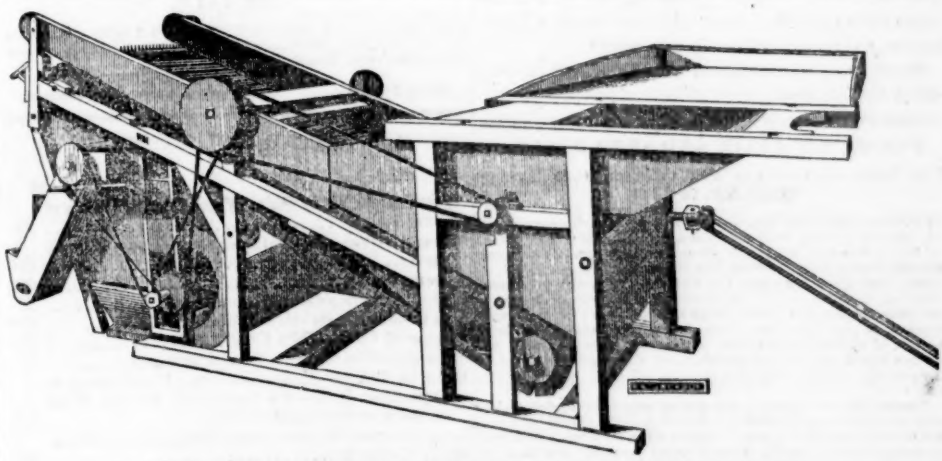
"Eat in measure, and defy the doctor."

Rise early in the morning, wash the whole body, that you may be clean, vigorous, elastic, and joyous. Take a draught of pure water, and then walk, ride, exercise, or better, labor in the open air, at least for a short time.—Afterwards go to a plain meal of brown bread, milk, potatoes, and the like healthful articles, such as a king should be thankful to partake of. Do not eat in a hurry; better to take the water and omit the meal altogether, than eat in haste. "Haste makes waste," here as elsewhere; not only of the food, but of that which is far more important, of that which is better than riches and fine gold—*health.*

After your meal go not too rapidly to work—neither with the head nor the hand. It is better not to read immediately after eating. The literary or sedentary man should not go immediately to his books. Moderate exercise (not in the hot sun) it would be well to practice.—Moderate exercise (physical) promotes digestion: this is the rule. And in all cases remember the good old maxim, "*Eat to live, not live to eat.*"

If you would "keep the bowels open, the feet warm, and the head cool," avoid superfine articles of every kind; avoid all rich, and concentrated, and stimulating articles; avoid especially tea and coffee, which are always astringent, binding to the mucous membrane internally, and exert also a pernicious effect on the nervous system. Especially avoid *tobacco*, the most hateful of all drugs. Avoid laziness of all things. Let *temperance* and *moderation* be the watchword in all you do. Thus may you insure the best of earthly blessings—*firm and enduring health.*—*Water Cure Jour.*

"Let your dress be modest, and consult your condition. *Play not the peacock by looking vainly at yourself.*



PITT'S SEPARATOR AND DOUBLE PINION HORSE POWER.

THE subscriber having established an Agricultural Machine Shop at Springfield, Clark County, Ohio, has now for sale, Fifty of his Separators and Horse Powers. The above cut is a representation of the Separator. It is the same Machine *that has long stood and now stands unrivaled* by any machine for threshing and cleaning grain. It has been exhibited at State and County Agricultural Fairs, in the United States and in Canada, and always received the FIRST PREMIUM. I therefore offer it to those who wish to purchase a good machine, to be all I claim for it, viz: The best machine for Threshing and Cleaning Grain in Existence.

THE HORSE POWER for strength, ease, durability and cheapness of repair, is not surpassed. The Driving Wheel is 6 feet in diameter and drives two full Pinions, each receiving an equal amount of Power. Two Bevel wheels driven by these Pinions connect with two Pinions on the line shaft, giving said line shaft seventy-five revolutions to the horses once round. Thus it will be seen this Horse Power is just double the strength of any single geared power, it being literally a double horse power throughout.

PITT'S MILL FOR GRINDING CORN AND COB, FOR PROVENDER.—It will grind from ten to twenty bushels per hour. There is now over one hundred of the mills in the hands of the American farmers, who are well satisfied with their operation and durability.

The mill is furnished with an extra hopper for grinding shelled corn, &c., which it reduces to the required fineness for provender, rapidly. It is driven by hand and is easily adapted to horse, steam, or water power. *Price* $50.

Springfield, Ohio, May 25, 1849. JOHN A. PITTS.

The Markets. &c.

The prevalence of cholera in most of the commercial cities, and the conflicting accounts respecting the wheat harvest, together with the unsettled state of affairs in Europe, are circumstances that combine to exert a very depressing influence on trade, and prices of farm produce at the present time. It is to be hoped, however, that as soon as the heat of summer is past, the pestilence will leave our country, and a healthful fall business will ensue.

Latest English news, represents the crop in Europe as generally promising, and prices of grain and flour consequently depressed. The prospects for trade and manufacturing generally were considered good. The demand for American provisions continues active, though prices are moderate.

Cincinnati, July 18.—Prices have been very unsteady of late, owing to stoppage of canal navigation, &c.—Flour—sales at $5@5,25 to 5,50 ℔ bbl.; Wheat 85@87c ℔ bu.; corn 33@35c; oats 25@30c; rye 55c; flax-seed 90@100c ℔ bu. Pork—sales of mess at $9@9,25 ℔ bbl.; lard 6¼@6¼c ℔ lb; cheese 6@6¼c Butter, for packing, 8¼@9c—retails at 15@20; eggs 10@12c per dozen; chickens 15@20c each.

New York, July 28.—Flour $5 for Ohio and Genesee; wheat $1,10@1,20 ℔ bu.; corn is in good demand for shipment, at 56@58c. Pork, mess $11; prime $9.

Baltimore Cattle Market July 24—There were offered yesterday about 1063 head of beeves 725 of which were sold to city butchers and packers, at prices ranging from $2,50 to 3,37 per 100 lbs on hoof, equal to $4,75 @ $6,50 net, and averaging $2,87 gross weight. The above prices show a decline. About 300 were driven to Philadelphia, and the balance remain over unsold.

Hogs—we quote at $4,37@5 ℔ 100 lbs., with sales at which they are firm.

PENNOCK'S GRAIN AND SEED DRILL,

For Sowing Wheat and other Grain, also Turnip Seeds, &c., in Rows.

THIS implement has been thoroughly tested, having been in extensive use for a number of years, especially in Chester county, Pennsylvania, where it was invented in 1844—also in Lancaster and other counties in that State, and in portions of Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Maryland and Virginia. The first premiums have been awarded for it by the Agricultural Societies of Delaware and Philadelphia, and the Franklin Institute —and an honorary Diploma by the New York State Agricultural society. A large number of highly commendatory testimonials have been given by persons who have used the machine, all showing that besides a large saving of seed, a very great increase of crop is effected by its use.

The machine is calculated for sowing seven rows of grain at once, and can be regulated for any desired quantity of seed per acre, also to run at any desired depth. It will work with ease and safety on any moderately smooth land—is easily managed; not liable to break or get out of order, and will sow from 10 to 12 acres per day with ease, by the labor of one man and two horses. It covers the seed at a uniform and proper depth, thereby ensuring its vegetation, and affording protection against "winter killing;" and by the plants standing in rows a freer circulation of air is secured during the growth of the crop, rendering it less liable to injury from rust &c.

Machines and *Rights* can be had on application to Gideon Swayne, *Piltsburgh*, Pa., who is exclusive owner of the Right for the State of Ohio and Western Pensylvania; also the counties of Brooke, Ohio, Monongahala and Preston, Va. The machines are also kept for sale at Dayton, Ohio, by Cyrus Hull & Elias Smith. Price of machines $100

Advertisements suited to the character of this paper, are charged at the rate of 6 cents per line for the first, and 3 cents for each subsequent insertion.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THERE WILL BE sold at public auction at the late residence of Christopher Whitehead, deceased, in White Water township, Franklin County, Indiana, on the 1st day of September, next; the following described property, to-wit. The south east qr. of section 3, excepting a small lot in the S. E. corner, deeded for a grave yard, the south west qr. of sec. 2, part of the south half of the south east quarter of section 2, including the whole of said half qr. excepting 11¼ acres in the south east corner deeded to Hugh Bails, and also all of the north west quarter of section 12, excepting 20 acres conveyed heretofore to John Williams out of the north east corner of said quarter, and also excepting 40 acres deeded to John Merady, lying in the south east corner of said quarter, all in town 8 of range 1 west. All the above described property is well improved, and on the S. E. qr. of section 2 is an elegant and commodious brick dwelling, brick barn and all other conveniences necessary for carrying on a farm. The above farm has from 250 to 300 acres of improved land on the same, and is well timbered and watered, and situated about 28 miles from Cincinnati in a fine healthy country, and near a turnpike road to said city. The late owner has used said property principally for grazing purposes for a number of years, and has raised some of the best stock from his own importations, that have been raised in the State.

The property will be sold on the following terms; 10 per cent of the purchase money will be required at the time of purchase and the balance of one-third of the whole purchase on or before the 20th of January 1850, and the residue in three annual payments from that time with interest at 6 per cent.

The privilege of seeding a portion of the property will be given this fall, and possession of the whole premises on the 1st of March next.

WILLIAM WHITEHEAD,
JOHN BARBOUR,
JOHN WYNN, Executors.

June 27, 1849—3t.

There will also be sold immediately after the sale of the above real estate, by the undersigned, on said premises, a quantity of *full blooded stock*, consisting of 40 heads of imported and full blooded Durhams of all ages, consisting of bulls, milch cows, heifers and calves. Also 237 sheep believed to be the best stock in the west, a large number of which are full blooded Bakewell, from 3 importations made by the late C. Whitehead, dec'd, the last importation made June 1848, from which we have 50 lambs of superior quality. Also, 3 head of work horses and 3 colts and also a number of stock hogs.

Terms of Sale.—All sums under 3 dollars cash, above 3 and under 10 dollars 3 months credit, and all sums over 10 dollars 15 months credit with approved security.

WARDALL & WHITEHEAD.

Aug. 1st. 1849—3t.

FOR SALE.

SIX THOROUGH BRED SOUTH DOWN RAMS—Six months old—bred from Ewes selected at the New York Agricultural Fair of last year. Enquire of

JOSEPH LONGWORTH,
July 2, 1849—6t. Cincinnati.

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